Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 15.

STATEMENT AND REPORT OF WILLIAM LEARY, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, from 1st of January, A. D., 1859, till 1st of January, A. D., 1860.

1859. DR.		Dolls.	Cts.
To balance on settlement,		23	74
Cash from Wm. Manspeaker for corn,			75
John J. Luther,	"		44
Wm. Schaffer,	"		87½
D. Gardner,	"		43
J. Horton,	"	1	75
D. Washabaugh,	"		87
Isaac Mengel,	"		87
Wm. Boher,	"		87½
R. Montgomery,	"		43
V. Fredrick,	"	5	62½
Rev. Thos. Heyden,	"	1	75
J. Smith,	"	1	75
Mrs. Brown,	"		43
G. Wilson,	"	1	31
J. Bollinger,	"	1	31
R. Montgomery,	"	1	31
J. Hall,	"		87½
R. Gates.	"		87½
C. Herring for flour,			87½
J. Hall, for corn,			87½
G Stodenour,	"		50
James Davis,	"	1	50
C. Herring,	"		50
Wm. Schaffer,	"	1	60
G. W. Rupp,	"		87½
Sundry persons,	"	10	26½
Wm. Thompson,	"		87½
J. Reighart,	"	1	75
C. Herring,	"	1	80
P. Little, rye,			87½
R. Gates, corn,			43
J. Wilson, rye flour,		1	00
J. Border, rye,		1	25
Jno. Hafer, corn,		1	75
D. Stivers,	"	2	62½
Rev. S. Yingling,	"	1	56
A. J. Sansom, rye,	"	2	50
J. C. Kiser,	"	1	25
Wm. Bowles, cow pasture,		3	00
Jno. Cessna, rye chop,		4	37½
		$90	04½

CR.

By amount paid Jno. Mowry, for lard,	2	76
Mrs. Irvine and W. Herring, toll,	1	62½
Bringing pauper from New Grenada,	3	12½
T. Davis, shearing sheep,	2	94
Isaac Diehl, potatoes,	6	00
S. J. Way, express freight,		75
S. Smith, broom,		31½
Jno. G. Minnich, vinegar,		87½
H. Barley, beef,	1	12½
D. Shuck, fish,		75
Mrs. Bowles, undershirts for pauper,	1	00
P. O. Stamps,		25
Jno. Mulnix, straw,		25
J. T. Gephart, "		75
Josiah Edwards, altering stock,		96
C. Colicit, timber,	5	50
T. Davis, bran,		37½
T. Bruce, making rails,	1	00
D. Dibert, flour,	7	00
I. Mengel, lumber,		25
Jos. Beegle, seed potatoes,		87½
F. Mench, trimming grape vine,	1	00
P. Clark, home made thread,		50
Mrs. Wallace, hops,	1	12½
T. Bruce, making rails,	2	00
H. Schaffer, potatoes,	7	50
H. Beegle, straw and oats,	2	12½
D. Shuee, lime,		50
C. Herring, vinegar,		25
Jno. Hafer, whiskey,	1	00
A. Mowry, upsetting axe,		25
M. Diehl, straw,	1	38
S. D. Broad, medicine for A. White, pauper,		50
Sundry persons, dried fruit,	2	45
Jno. Hafer, wine for Rosy Norman pauper,		25
C. Stoner, mutton,	1	00
I Earnest, hauling pauper to Bloody Run,		50
Jacob Semler, coffin boards,		68
H. Moore, rye,	2	20
J. L. Lessig, lime,		80
J. Remby, building oven,	5	00
J. Beegle, rye,	1	00
Esq. Oldham, issuing order,		50
D. Price, altering stock,		50
Joshua Mower, work,		50
Expenses to coal bank,	2	33
Mrs. Deffbaugh, soap fat,	1	40
Mrs. Wallace, hops,	1	00
A. Robbins, potatoes,		37½
Expenses in hauling coal,	1	50
G. Smith, balance on land,	1	25
H. Potter, halter,		25
D. Dibert, apples,		37½
Expenses in hauling coal,	1	50
I Mengel, cherry board,		20
	$81	70½
Balance,	8	24½
	$90	04½

STATEMENT OF THE POOR HOUSE MILL FROM JANUARY 1st. 1859, TILL JANUARY 1st, 1860.

DR.

Amount of Toll Grain brought in by the Mill, as per monthly reports,

	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	Buckwheat.
	286½	246	61½	45
By Bought of				
M. Ritchey,	28¼			
A. Schafer,	32½			
S. Imler,	13			
H. Sill,	40			
I. Imler,	2½			
Leasure,	20			
H. Moore,		10		
B. Miller,	6			
J. T. Gephart,		15		
J. Beegle,		12		
H. Harkleroad,	5			
S. Reighart,	21			
H. Diehl,		19½		
	465	302½	61½	45

CR.

By amount of Grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for work done in repairs to Mill, house &c.

	Wheat.	Rye,	Corn.	Buckwheat,
Amount used in Poor House,	445	115	40½	20½
Horse feed,		137½		
Beef and Hog feed,		10	11	
Sold sundry persons,	4	31½	14½	2
	449	294	66	22½
Remaining in Mill,	16	8½		22½
	465	302½	66	45

[There were also brought into the Mill, in tolls, 29 lbs. of mixture, of which 5½ lbs. have been used for feed, leaving 23½ lbs. in the Mill.]

List of Paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c., &c., during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month. Also the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the number of out door paupers supported by the Institution, from the 1st of Jan., 1859, till 1st of Jan., 1860.

1859.	Admitted	Discha'gd	Escaped	Deaths	Births	Children bound out	Males remaining	Females remaining
January	4	1	2				31	24
February	2	2					32	23
March	1	3					31	22
April	3	2		2	1		30	24
May	5	3		2	1		31	24
June	3	3		1			31	28
July		3		1			27	23
August	1			1			27	22
November				2			23	22
September	2	1		2			27	22
October				2			25	22
December	1			1			22	23
	22	18	2	14	2		331	274

Making an average of 50 per month, of whom 2 are colored. There are also 3 who are blind, 10 insane, 5 confined to bed. There are also 2 out door paupers who are not included in the above, 767 wayfaring paupers were provided with board, lodging &c., of whom 453 were Germans, 207 Irishmen, 68 Americans, 17 Englishmen, 8 Frenchmen, 8 Scotchmen, 3 Italians, 2 Welchmen, and 1 African.

STATEMENT of the produce of the Farm and Garden from Jan. 1st, 1859, till Jan. 1st, 1860.

308	Bushels	Ears of corn
165	"	Oats
26	"	Buckwheat
312	"	Potatoes
18	Tons	Hay
12	Loads	Cornfodder
2	"	Pumpkins
20	Bushels	Turnips
18	"	Onions
2	"	do Small
16	"	Tomatoes
4	"	Beans
20	"	Beets
2100	Heads	Cabbage
2	Barrels	Cucumber Pickles
17	"	Soft Soap
20	Pounds	Hard "
147	"	Wool
388	"	Veal
1541	"	Beef
3586	"	Pork
544	"	Lard
128	"	Tallow
190	"	Butter
6		Calf Skins
3		Beef Hides

LIVE STOCK ON FARM.

2 Head of Horses	7 Cows
2 Heifers	54 Sheep
3 Brood Sows	23 Shoats

FEED FOR STOCK.

10 Tons Hay	1 Load Cornfodder
2 Loads Short Straw	75 Bun. long Straw
50 Bushels Oats	10 Bus. Ears Corn
32 Bus. Rye	

Articles manufactured in House by matron. 45 shirts, 21 women's dresses, 13 children's dresses 17 chimises, 16 woman's sacks, 5 round jackets, 15 sheets, 21 pr. men's pants, 19 pair of men's socks, 5 pr. men's drawers, 1 men's vest, 14 women's stockings, 15 shrouds, 17 women's aprons, 9 bed ticks, 12 bolsters, 22 sheets, 2 quilted skirts, 11 comforts, 10 pillow slips.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of said Poor and House of Employment, from the 1st day of January, 1859, till the 1st of January, 1860, and find the same correct.

As witness our hands, this 1st day of January, 1860.

JOHN AMOS, [SEAL.]
GEORGE SMOUSE, [SEAL.]
JOHN KEMERY, [SEAL.]

ATTEST:
Thomas R. Gettys, Jr., Clerk.
March 30, 1860

To Parents and Guardians,

THE

TUSCARORA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION is located at Academia, Juniata county, Pa., 8 miles from the Penn'a Railroad, at Patterson station, and 6 miles from the Perrysville station.

TERMS:

The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each. The Summer Session with which the School opens, will commence on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, 1860, and will close on Saturday, the 29th September, 1860, and the Winter Session, on Thursday the 1st day of November, 1860, and close March 30th, 1861.

Board including Fuel, Light and Tuition in the Primary and Collegiate Departments, per term, payable in advance,	$75 00
Washing, per dozen,	35
Lessons on Piano or Guitar, according to length,	$16, $20 or $25 per Sess.
Use of Piano or Guitar, according to time,	4, 5 or 6 "
Drawing or Flower Painting	10 to 15 "
Ancient or Modern Languages, *each*,	10 "
When fire is required in Sleeping Rooms, each pupil,	8

Seats in Church Free.

Young ladies will be met at the above stations and conveyed to the Institution, if a short notice be given by letter, addressed to the Principal at Academia, Juniata county. For circulars or other information address the Principal at the above office. REV. W. G. E. AGNEW,
March 23, 1860.–2m Principal.

Notice to Collectors.

NOTICE is hereby given to the collectors of 1860—that their duplicates must be settled by the February Court of 1861. Those whose duplicates are settled at that time will be allowed six-per cent for collection, and all neglecting this notice will be pushed immediately after that time. By order of the Commissioners. H. NICODEMUS,
March 9, 1860.–c Clerk.

Caution.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing a Note given by Abraham Skelly and payable to John L. Hill, for $125,00, due on the 1st April 1861, as said Note has been pledged to the subscriber. GEORGE TROUTMAN.
March 23, 1860.

FRESH PINE OIL for sale at OSTER & CARN'S.
Dec 3, 1859.

The Engagement at Vera Cruz.

The Washington Constitution publishes the following official despatches in relation to the capture of Miramon's fleet before Vera Cruz: [Copy of despatch from Lieut. Minor to the secretary of the Navy.]

VIA NEW ORLEANS, S. W. PASS, March 19, 1860.

SIR:—Lieut. Chapman left Vera Cruz on the eleventh (11th) inst., in command of the prize steamer Marquiz, of Havana, as bearer of dispatches to the Department from Capt. Jarvis; but learning, on my arrival here this morning, that he had not arrived, I deem it my duty to forward the following report to you. On the 5th inst., General Miramon commenced the siege of Vera Cruz, and on the 6th Gen. Marin appeared before the city with this and another steamer, and not showing his colors, Commander Turner, in the Saratoga, with detachments from the Savannah and Preble, in steamers Indianola and Wave, was ordered to proceed to the anchorage of the steamers, off Anton Lizardo, and ascertain their character. Upon nearing them one of them was seen to be moving off; a shot was fired ahead of her to bring her to, and the Indianola was sent to overhaul her. The hail from the Indianola was replied to by a fire from the Gen. Miramon's guns and a volley of musketry, when the Saratoga fired a broadside, and the action became general, resulting in the capture of both of Marin's steamers, with himself and a large number of his men on board. Capt. Jarvis ordered both prizes to this port. The Preble will be here in a few days, with Marin and most of the prisoners on board, the rest being distributed between this steamer and the Marquis, of Havana. Your despatch will reach me here. Please inform me if this reaches you. Shall this news be made public? Respectfully.

R. D. MINOR, Lieut. U. S. Navy, Commanding Prize Steamer Gen. Miramon. Hon. I. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of despatch from Lieut. Chapman to Secretary of the Navy.]

VIA NEW ORLEANS, PASSEA L'OUTRE, March 19, 1860.

To Hon. I. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy: I am bearer of dispatches to you from Capt. Jarvis. The Saratoga has had an engagement with two Mexican war steamers of the Miramon government. They are both captured.

I came in charge of one of the steamers, the Preble accompanies the other with a majority of the prisoners. Loss of life among the crew only; they fired the first shot. I will be in Washington as soon as possible.—Engine of vessel commanded by me broke down at sea. By order of Capt. Jarvis, directed to say that it is imprudent for any of the ships at Vera Cruz to leave at this time, in the state of feeling there.

R. T. CHAPMAN,
Lieut. U. S. Navy.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives: After a delay which has afforded me ample time for reflection, and after much and careful deliberation, I find myself constrained by an imperious sense of duty as a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government, to protest against the first two clauses of the first resolution, which was adopted by the House of Representatives on the 5th inst., and published in the *Congressional Globe* on the succeeding day. These clauses are in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the pupose: First, of investigating whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the government, has by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or territory; and, second, also to investigate whether any officer or officers of the government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute book, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof."

I confine myself exclusively to these two branches of the resolution, because the portions of it which follow relate to alleged abuses in the post offices, navy yards, public buildings, and other public works of the U. States. In such cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and belong equally to the Senate and House, an incident to their legislative duties, and being necessary to enable them to discover and provide appropriate legislative remedies for any abuses which may be ascertained. Although the terms of the latter portion of the resolution are extremely vague and general, yet my sole purpose in adverting to them at the present is to mark the broad line of distinction between the accusatory and the remedial clauses of this resolution. The House of Representatives possesses no power under the constitution over the first or accusatory portion of the resolution, except as an impeaching body, whilst over the last, in common with the Senate, their authority as a legislative body is fully and cheerfully admitted.

It is solely in reference to the first, or impeaching power, that I propose to make a few observations.

Except in this single case the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremacy whatever over the President. In all other respects he is quite as independent of them as they are of him. As a co-ordinate branch of the government, he is their equal. Indeed, he is the only direct representative on earth of the people of all and each of the sovereign States. To them and them alone is he responsible, whilst acting within the sphere of his constitutional duty, and not in any manner to the House of Representatives. The people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible and dignified office in the world; and the individual, however unworthy, now holding this exalted position, will take care, so far as in him lies, that their rights and prerogatives shall never be violated in his person, but shall pass to his successors unimpaired by the adoption of a dangerous precedent. He will defend them to the last extremity against any unconstitutional attempt, come from what quarter it may, to abridge the constitutional rights of the executive, and render him subservient to any human power except themselves. The people have not confined the President to the exercise of executive duties. They have also conferred upon him, in a large measure, legislative discretion. No bill can become a law without his approval as representing the people of the United States, unless it shall pass after his veto by a majority of two-thirds of both Houses. In this legislative capacity he might, in common with the Senate and House of Representatives, institute an inquiry to ascertain any facts which ought to influence his judgment in approving or vetoing any bill. This participation in the performance of legislative duties between co-ordinate branches of the government, ought to inspire the conduct of all of them, in their relations towards each other, with mutual forbearance and respect. At least, each has a right to demand justice from the other. The cause of complaint is that the constitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in the person of the President. The trial of an impeachment of the President before the Senate, on charges preferred and prosecuted against him by the House of Representatives, would be an imposing spectacle for the world. In the result, not only his removal from the Presidential office would be involved, but what is of infinitely greater importance to himself, his character, both in the eyes of the present and of future generations, might possibly be tarnished. The disgrace cast upon him would, in some degree, be reflected upon the character of the American people who elected him. Hence the precautions adopted by the Constitution to secure a fair trial. On such a trial, it declares that the Chief Justice shall preside. This was doubtless because the framers of the Constitution believed it to be possible that the Vice President might be biased by the fact that, in case of a removal of the President from office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President.

The preliminary proceedings in the House in the case of charges which may involve impeachment, have been well and wisely settled, by long practice, upon principles of equal justice, both to the accused and to the people. The precedent established in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri, in 1831, after a careful review of all former precedents, will, I venture to predict, stand the test of time. In that test, Luke Edward Lawless, the accuser, presented a petition to the House, in which he set forth, minutely and specifically, his causes of complaint. He prayed that the conduct and proceedings in behalf of the said Judge Peck may be inquired into by your honorable body, and such decision made thereon as your wisdom and justice shall seem proper. This petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and such has ever been deemed the appropriate committee to make similar investigations. It is a standing committee, supposed to be appointed without reference to any special case, and at all times is presumed to be composed of the most eminent lawyers in the House from different portions of the Union, whose acquaintance with judicial proceedings, and whose habits of investigation qualify them peculiarly for the task. No tribunal, from their position and character, could, in the nature of things, be more impartial. In the case of Judge Peck the witnesses were selected by the Committee itself, with the view to ascertain the truth of the charge.

They were cross examined by him, and everything was conducted in such a manner as to afford him no reasonable cause of complaint.

In view of this precedent, and what is of far greater importance, in view of the Constitution and principles of eternal justice, in what manner has the President of the United States been treated by the House of Representatives? Mr. John Covode, a representative from Pennsylvania, is the accuser of the President. Instead of following the wise precedents of former times, and especially that in the case of Judge Peck, and referring the accusation to the Committee on the Judiciary, the House have made my accuser one of my judges.

To make the accuser the judge is a violation of principles of universal justice, and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle. I am to appear before Mr. Covode, either personally or by a substitute, to cross examine the witnesses which he may produce before himself, to sustain his own accusations against me. And perhaps even this poor boon may be denied to the President. And what is the nature of the investigation which his resolution proposes to institute? It is as vague and general as the English language affords words in which to make it. The committee is to inquire not into any specific charge or charges, but whether the President has, by "money, patronage, or other improper means sought to influence," not the action of any individual member of Congress, but "the action (of the entire body) of Congress itself, or any committee thereof." The President might have had some glimmering of the nature of the offence to be investigated, had his accuser pointed to the act or acts of Congress which he sought to pass or to defeat by the employment of "money, patronage or other improper means." But the accusation is bound by no such limits. It extends to the whole circle of legislation; to the inference 'for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or territory? And what laws has the President failed to execute?" These might easily have been pointed out, had any such existed. Had Mr. Lawless asked an inquiry to be made by the House, whether Judge Peck, in general terms, had not violated his judicial duties, without the specification of any particular act, I do not believe there would have been a single vote in that body in favor of the inquiry. Since the time of the Star Chamber, and of general warrants, there has been no such proceeding in England. The House of Representatives, the high impeaching power of the country, without consenting to hear a word of explanation, have endorsed this accusation against the President, and made it their own act. They even refused to permit a member to inquire of the President's accuser, what were the specific charges against him. Thus, in this preliminary accusation of "high crimes and misdemeanors" against a co-ordinate branch of the government, under the impeaching power, the House refused to hear a single suggestion, even in regard to the correct mode of proceeding, but, without a moment's delay, passed the accusatory resolution under the pressure of the previous question.

In the institution of a prosecution for any offence against the most humble citizen—and I claim for myself no greater rights than he enjoys—the Constitution of the U. S. and of the several States require that he shall be informed, in the very beginning, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, in order to prepare for his defence. There are other principles which I might enumerate, not less sacred, presenting an impenetrable shield to protect every citizen falsely charged with a criminal offence. These have been violated in the prosecution instituted by the House of Representatives against the executive branch of the government. Shall the President alone be deprived of the protection of these great principles, which prevail in every land where a ray of liberty penetrates the gloom of despotism? Shall the Executive alone be deprived of rights which all his fellow citizens enjoy?—The whole proceeding against him justifies the fears of those wise and great men who, before the Constitution was adopted by the States, apprehended that the tendency of the government was to the aggrandizement of the legislative at the expense of the Executive and judicial departments.

I again declare emphatically, that I make this protest for no reason personal to myself, and I do it with perfect respect for the House of Representatives, in which I had the honor of serving as a member for five successive terms. I have lived long in this goodly land, and have enjoyed all the offices and honors which my country could bestow. Amid all the political storms through which I have passed, the present is the first attempt which has ever been made to my knowledge, to assail my personal or official integrity, and this as the time is approaching when I shall voluntarily retire from the service of my country. I feel proudly conscious that there is no public act of my life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny. I defy all investigation. Nothing but the basest perjury can sully my good name. I do not fear even this, because I cherish an humble confidence that the gracious Being who has hitherto defended and protected me against the shafts of falsehood and malice, will not desert me now, when I have become old and greyheaded. I can declare before God and my country that no human being, with an exception scarcely worthy of notice, has, at any period of my life, dared to approach me with a corrupt or dishonorable proposition; and until the recent developments, it had never entered into my head that any person, even in the storm of exasperated political excitement, would charge me, in the most remote degree, with having made such a proposition to any human being. I may now, however, exclaim, in the language of my first and greatest predecessor, that "I have been abused" in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, to a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pickpocket.

I do therefore, for the reasons stated and in the name of the people of the several States, solemnly protest against these proceedings of the House of Representatives—because they are in violation of the rights of a co-ordinate executive branch of the government, and subversive of its constitutional independence; because they are calculated to foster a band of interested parasites and informers, ever ready, for their own advantage, to swear before ex parte committees to pretended private conversations between the President and themselves—incapable, from their nature, of being disproved thus furnishing material for harrassing him, degrading him, in the eyes of the country, and eventually, should he be a weak or timid man, rendering him subservient to improper influences. In order to avoid such prosecutions and annoyances, because they tend to destroy that harmonious action for the common good which ought to be maintained, and which I sincerely desire to cherish between co-ordinate branches of the government; and finally, because, if unresisted they would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors, to whatever political party they might be attached.

(Signed) JAME BUCHANAN.
Washington, March 28, 1860.

DEBATE UPON THE MESSAGE.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said the President has made, for the first time, an issue with this House on a most important power. He was willing to give to the communication the consideration which its gravity demands. He was willing that the House should go into committee, and consider whether they have the power to investigate anything done in the executive branch of the government.

The constitution declares that the President, Vice President, and others, on conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes, shall be removed from office, and another clause declares that the House shall have the sole power of impeachment. Under these clauses the House has the right to inquire into anything whether affecting even one of the little pages here, or the President. The President, however, says the House can only make inquiry into his official conduct by impeachment, but how can it be ascertained whether the President has violated his duties, unless it be by an examination. There is no other way. Would the President have them found articles of impeachment on mere rumor? No! The very necessity of the case implies that the House has the power, should there be probable cause, then they could prefer articles of impeachment.—Every session they examine into the conduct of some officer or member. What distinction was there between a member and the President as to their constitutional rights, that should induce them to make an exception in favor of the President? The doctrine avowed by him was the same that prevailed in England when Charles the First was brought to the block, namely, "the King can do no wrong." The same that led to the death of Louis the Sixteenth. The doctrine of the President was the worst that had been intimated since the foundation of this government.

Mr. Craige, of North Carolina said that the President does not deny the power, and therefore the argument of the gentleman falls to the ground. The President admits the right of the House to impeach, but denies that his accuser (Mr. Covode) shall sit on the case. He would not sit quiet and permit the allegation to go uncantradicted:

Cries of "order," from the Republican side.

Mr. Craige—He objects to the mode.

Mr. Sherman—By what other mode can the charges be investigated.

Mr. Craige—Refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary, as heretofore in such cases.

Mr. Sherman—Why should the President tell us how to refer the subject? We can refer it as we choose, and the President has no right to say nay. We appoint gentlemen to examine into the truth of the allegations, so they may ascertain whether they are well founded. As the President has entered his protest, I am willing that the House shall accept the challenge. I move that the measure be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with leave to report at any time, by bill, resolution or otherwise.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, said that inasmuch as he had asked that the message be taken up for consideration, the usual courtesy should have been extended to him to make the motion concerning its disposition. He knew the speaker was not aware of the usual custom, but the member from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) knew better. He intended to submit the very few remarks he had to make in a spirit of calmness. It was an important matter, calculated to create discussion throughout the country. It was a grave, able and important message, and he hoped gentlemen would come to its consideration in a manner worthy of the occasion. The President does not object to an inquiry concerning his conduct, but asks to be treated as the humblest individual would be under allegations of any character, and the charges against the President were vague and indefinite. When Mr. Covode offered his resolutions he found himself in an embarassing position, and did not vote for the reasons shadowed forth.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, said a grand jury have the power not only to found an indictment on specific charges, but unlimited power to make a presentment to the court on all matters, which come to their knowledge.

Mr. Bocock replied—The proposition was that a grand juror can act as a witness if he knows of a criminal act, but cannot in Pennsylvania call up a witness and ask him whether he knows of any wrong of any particular person. You must call attention to some wrong before you can force him to testify. He repeated that the honor and dignity of the country demand that you ought to extend to the President the same fair dealing that you would to the humblest individual.

Mr. Covode explained that in his resolution he did not make the charge. The President himself made it in his centennial Pittsburg celebration letter, when he said that money was used for the purpose of carrying the elections in Pennsylvania. He (Mr. Covode) had merely stepped forward to see who used the money.

Mr. Grow agreed with Mr. Bocock, that was a matter of consequence, as it pertained to the rights of a co-ordinate branch of the government. If the House proposed to impeach by any committee, the President would be right in his conclusions. The House must prefer the articles of impeachment and the Senate must try the case, but an inquiry as to what influence had been used to effect the legislation of the country, of course carries with it no impeachment. Your committee should ascertain whether the President was guilty of a violation of duty. Suppose that was the case. Your committee would simply report the fact.

Mr. Whitely, of Delaware, asked the gentleman whether he was willing to investigate the conduct of the President without specific charges.

Mr. Florence of Pennsylvania. That is what the President objects to. (Laughter from the Republican side.) He complains that you will not extend to him the courtesy you would to a common pickpocket.

Mr. Covode repeated that the President himself made the charge. The testimony on a previous occasion induced the belief that the President's party in Pennsylvania used money to affect the elections. The President handed over a letter to the Secretary of the Navy for that purpose. Could they not investigate, and ascertain in what districts the money was used.

Mr. Brobson, of Tennessee, said they could not understand the message until they had an

opportunity to read it, and suggested that the consideration of the question be postponed until this day week.

Mr. Covode said that the speciel committee had already in evidence—

Mr. Branch of North Carolina, interrupting, said the gentleman could not divulge the proceedings of the committee.

Mr. Covode remarked that he had the best evidence of such use of money, as the President had been written to for some to use against the party opposed to him.

Mr. Branch said if the gentleman was stating the testimony before the committee he must object.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, explained that the President makes no objection to the inquiry, but to the first branch of the resolution, which brings no specific charge. He makes no objection to the latter part.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, hoped the subject would not be postponed. They could discuss it now.

Mr. Bocock resumed—It was not true that such communications were without precedent. A distinguished democratic President, Old Hickory, sent in a protest to the Senate against its action which affected him. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Covode) had not shown that this was not a vague and indefinite inquiry.

Mr. Covode—I cannot make it otherwise.

Mr. Bocock replied that the President has not protested against what the gentleman cannot do, but what he has done. Does the use of money show corruption? The gentleman, with his other party associates, has in circulation a secret circular, calling on their friends to contribute money for the use of the Republican party.

Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, said the circular contains a recommendation to contribute money to disseminate useful information, just the same as the missionary societies raise money to send Bibles to the heathen. (Laughter on the Republican side.)

Mr. Bocock replied: But the object was to send out false bibles, false doctrines, and false prophets. It was reserved for the generous and portly gentleman from Indiana to come forward and take the defence of this matter.—The gentleman was the very one who required of his candidate for public printer that the profits should be divided for the benefit of his party. (Laughter on the Democratic side.) But if the President should happen to know the use of money, then it is wrong, and there must be sweeping charges against him.

Mr. Haskin, of New York, said this manner of treating the subject was unworthy of the dignity of this body. It was not in order to descend to dirty party politics. The President's plea in abatement should go to the Committee on the Judiciary. The question of reference only was legitimate for discussion.—This House has been insulted by the Napoleonic decree of the President.

Mr. Bocock replied that these remarks came appropriately from one who had declared that he had acted as a Republican ally. He bowed to the gentleman in humble acknowledgment for his lecture on the dignity of this House.—(Laughter on the democratic side and a voice, "good.") He asked whether it was not an injury to the President to bring forward loose vague and indefinite charges. Was that no punishment. The President has denied the sweeping allegations. He moved the postponement of the question. Not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the message was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, as chairman of that committee, said an early report will be made and a fair opportunity allowed for its discussion.

That Extra Majority.

Locofoco journals, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, are just now engaged in a grand effort to keep up the courage of the party. They should be careful, however, not to lay too much stress upon the home strength of Mr. Foster. That he is popular at home no one doubts, that we know of. That he is immensely popular there, the figures do not testify. For instance, in that Congressional district, in 1858,

Mr. Foster received	8,165 votes.
Judge Porter received	7,899 "
Foster over Porter	266

The figures do not show that Mr. Foster has any extraordinary popularity in his own district. Again, at the same election,

Covode was elected over Foster by a majority of	1092
Cochran over Wright last year	1074

The falling off of the vote last fall as compared with the vote of 1858, was about the same on both sides—Covode receiving upward of a thousand votes more than Cochran, and Foster upward of a thousand more than Wright. If our friends on the other side can get any comfort from this exhibit, it will show that they are indeed thankful for small favors.

Already we see signs of trouble. Men who are dissatisfied with the result of the Reading Convention are busily engaged in inculcating the idea that the Charleston Convention, following up *its* idea, must throw overboard all prominent candidates, and fix upon a new one—a man of straw, perhaps, unknown to the people, and unacceptable to them.—*Sentinel.*

So our neighbor has got the dust raised by the Reading Convention out of his eyes. Well, that is encouraging. He begins to see signs of trouble already. Some men *are* dissatisfied with the result of the Reading love-feast. The Democracy is not *harmonious*, as its organs have been piping for a week. Had our neighbor kept cool, as we did, he might have seen that the union of the factions was fictitious from the beginning. Mr. Foster, thrown in as the combining medium, fails to assure our friend of that victory about which so much has been said, sung and prophesied for the last week.—We offer him our condolences, and so forth.—"Vanity of vanities, all is vanity!" saith the preacher. Nothing is certain but the common fate.—*Har. Tel.*

A correspondent of the Lancaster Union says: "Though I *Foster* no ill feelings against the Democratic nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, however they may try to bring him out to view. I predict that he will be found *behind A. Curtin.*

Anonymous letters have been addressed to Mr. Covode, M. C., from Pa., and Mr. Sherman, M. C., from Ohio, threatening them with assassination unless they desist from investigating charges of corruption again the Locofocos.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, April 13, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "Bedford Inquirer," has been removed to the brick building, one door south of our former office, immediately opposite the Mengel House, and formerly occupied by Charles McDowell, Esq., dec'd, and known as the "Bee Hive Printing Office."

PAY UP!

As very few of our subscribers have heeded our former duns, we hope now, all who owe us will bring, or send the money, or parts of it, or at least let us hear from them, by Court Week.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.

To the exclusion of other matters, we lay the late extraordinary message of President Buchanan to the House of Representatives, and the debate consequent upon it, before our readers. This message is one of the most extraordinary and high-handed documents ever presented to Congress, and only fit to emanate from a tyrant. It appears that Mr. Covode's committee was producing some very damaging testimony in regard to the use of money in elections, particularly in Pennsylvania, and fastening it upon the illustrious J. B., who wrote the celebrated Fort Duquesne centennary letter, in which he deprecated the degeneracy of the times, particularly in the use of money to bribe electors and to carry elections, and also the author of that other celebrated letter, in regard to the navy contract, signed "J. B." The President whines like a whipped schoolboy, and says that that committee has no right to try him, as though the President of the U. States is above the Constitution, and the laws. He, no doubt, imagines that he is king, and the king can do no wrong. He declares that he never dabbled in corruption, yet he denies the right of the committee to investigate his conduct. If he is not guilty, why not court the investigation, rather than object to it? This message will place him before the people of the United States, and, in fact, before the whole world, in anything but an enviable light. His reputation, if he ever had any, as a statesman, will go down to posterity quite dimmed. But one good result he may have accomplished, and that is, the terrible warning he gives to future statesmen and Presidents. Let them profit by it.

Let all our friends give the message a careful and dispassionate perusal.

Death of Mr. Josiah D. Shuck.

We record, with pain, the death of our late townsman, Mr. JOSIAH D. SHUCK, which sad event took place on Monday morning last. Mr. Shuck, was a man of good sense, sound judgment, one of the best business men in Bedford, and his loss will be severely felt. In all his dealings, he was just; and kind to those needing help. His departure is lamented by very many of the people of Bedford County. As a friend and neighbor, we pause to drop a tear to his memory. He was afflicted for about a year, and gradually sunk, without pain, into the arms of his Redeemer, upon whom he placed his trust for salvation. The end of the perfect man is peace.

A FLOOD.—The rains for the past few days have raised the Juniata, at this place, higher than it has been for several years. We notice quite a lot of good timber floating down the stream. Some of the fences in the neighborhood have been taken off. The streams in other parts of the County, so far as we have yet heard, are quite swollen. We have not heard of the amount of damage to the crops, as we presume in some places they are injured. The mails that left town on Wednesday morning last, for Hopewell and Hollidaysburg, had to return, on account of the high water. The turnpike west of Bloody Run was some four or five feet under water. The waters have since considerably subsided.

CHANGE.—The firm of Ferguson & Manspeaker has been changed. Mr. Ferguson retires, and Mr. Simon Shafer takes his place.—They will do business under the style and firm of Manspeaker & Shafer. They have a lot of new goods, which they are disposing of at very low rates.

See the advertisement of Messrs J. M. Shoemaker & Co. They have a lot of new and very cheap goods.

CONNECTICUT RIGHT!

SECOND GUN OF 1860.

The election held in Connecticut on Monday week resulted in the re-election of BUCKINGHAM, Republican, for Governor, and the whole State ticket, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature, securing the election of a Republican United States Senator. Well done for the "land of steady habits."

New Hampshire lead off last month, which also sent a thrill of joy to the hearts of freemen.

The work goes bravely on, so gloriously began 1856, and has not receded for one moment. Every State that went against Buchanan has gone the same way at every election held since then. Can't Democracy see the hand writing on the wall?

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The Democrats, with their usual presumption, claim the result of the election in this State as a triumph for their party, and accordingly announce it with a general hurra. During the canvass the party papers and orators in Rhode Island denied that it was a partizan contest, and assured the voters that they would not claim it as such after the election. The Republican nominee for Governor was SETH PADELFORD, who was obnoxious to what is called the American-Republican portion of the opposition, and accordingly WM. SPRAGUE, of Providence—an American-Republican in politics—was placed in nomination by that wing. The democrats, in a hopeless minority, made no nomination, but cast their votes in opposition to the regular Republican candidate. The State of Rhode Island, in the coming national contest, will be as thoroughly Republican as it was in 1856. His success is an American victory.

Mr. Sprague is at the head of an immense calico printing establishment, and is said to be worth over five millions of dollars. It is reported that he spent at least one hundred thousand dollars to secure his election.

THE PEOPLE'S CLUB met on Tuesday evening last, and on motion of R. D. Barclay, Esq., adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. JOSIAH D. SHUCK, whose funeral services had not yet taken place. It stands adjourned to the first Tuesday night of next month, its regular time of meeting.

MENGEL HOUSE.—This old and well known Hotel has changed Landlords, Mr. Valentine Steckman retiring, and Mr. Isaac Mengel, Jr., taking his place. Mr. Mengel, we have no doubt, will make an attentive and accommodating landlord, and we bespeak for him a share of the public custom.

We attended the performances of Prof. Rollin, on Monday night, in the Court House.—His sleight of hand, negro and bachanalian performances were good, and equal to any we have ever seen.

A new county, to be called Cameron, has been formed out of the counties of Clinton, Potter, McKean and Elk.

For the Inquirer.

THE SUPERINTENDENCY.

MR. OVER:—I have heretofore taken little interest in the canvass for Superintendent, and had a desire to stand aloof, and not allow myself to be drawn into the general scramble; but I am a teacher, and have been a teacher for the last six years, and find my interests to be the interests of the Common School Teacher, and I am under the impression that the interests of the teacher are the interests of the common school system everywhere. These being my sentiments, I feel it my duty to record my preferences for the true representative of the teacher—J. R. Durborrow—who is not the candidate of any political party or creed, and who, if elected, will make every effort to raise the standard of education to the rank of our sister counties, by a system of labor unprecedented in this county. I hope the teachers will not lose sight of their best interests.—Remember, the State Superintendent repudiates "broken down members of other professions," and claims that none but practical teachers should be elected.

S. A. MOORE.

Stonerstown, Pa.

For the Inquirer

LEGISLATURE.

MR. EDITOR:—Several persons have already been named as competent and suitable persons for the Legislature, who are possessed with undoubted ability for the post, but in our opinion none of them would better perform its duties alike with dignity and decorum, as well as to the entire satisfaction of the public, than Mr. C. W. ASHCOM, of Hopewell. Should he receive the nomination, we are certain that his election would be a fixed fact. Mr. Ashcom is an active and effective politician, and has labored in our party for more than twenty years. Many of our friends in this part of the county feel that Mr. Ashcom deserves and should have the nomination, and Hopewell Township will roll in a majority for him.

S.

BEDFORD LYCEUM.

The Bedford Lyceum will meet at the Court House, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Declaimor, J. W. Dickerson; Essayist, A. J. Statler. Question—"Should the Judiciary be elective?" Affirmative, S. L. Russell; Negative, Dr. C. N. Hickok.

Our Republican friends in the western counties say they will cross the Allegheny mountains with 25,000 majority for Col. Curtin.—Glorious prospect.

SEVERE BUT JUST.—"*Occasional,*" the Washington correspondent of *The Press*, thus refers to the Protest of President Buchanan—which we publish elsewhere in this paper—against the two first clauses of Mr. Covode's resolution providing for a select Committee to examine into alleged abuses by the President, or any other officer of the Government, in the distribution of the public patronage. The remarks are severe but just:—

"Men change only in their fashions and in their customs. The marked mental characteristics of the human race remain always the same, and whether in the naked savage or the enlightened Christian, the same passions, impulses, and peculiarities, are equally observable. Thus we find the earliest record of human events but a reflex of those of to-day.—Six thousand years change the customs, manners, and dress, but the minds and passions of men remain unaltered; and as Adam and Eve lived and loved in Paradise, and fell before temptation, so to-day the same story may be found on the pages of every new novel. So, also, we find the ancient Assyrian and Egyptian tyrants ruled their hosts with a despot's sceptre until they aroused the vengeance of a people betrayed and outraged and then, when turned upon, fell trembling, abject and submissive before them. So the worst of the Roman tyrants died. So the curse of France—the miserable Robespierre—after wading through oceans of blood to his bad eminence, proved true at last to the nature of tyrants, and died in the most slavish fear in the presence of the people he had wronged. And later times show the same unvarying "Law of Nature," illustrated by the events of to-day. A President of the United States, after having violated every pledge made to his people—after having betrayed every friend—after having, with the arrogance of a tyrant's nature, attempted the subversion of the very principles of his Government, and endeavored, by the most tyrannical of reigns, to usurp the proper power of a free people—when that outraged people indignantly call him to account for his malversations, falls a trembling, abject slave before them, and begs, like a very mendicant, a little pity for his "gray hairs."

It is one of the compensation of nature, that when she makes a tyrant she makes him a coward. There is something grand in the contemplation of great men and great acts, even when the acts themselves are bad. Sylla, for instance, commands himself to our admiration for his courage. We admit, and cannot but admire, the haughty defiance of his character, and

"The Roman, when his burning heart
Was slaked in blood of Rome,
Threw down the dagger, dared depart
In gloomy grandeur home."

Old Cromwell, too, marching his regiment of ironsides into the house to drive out a refractory Parliament, makes a fine historical picture. And Louis Napoleon, for contemporary illustration, with his *coup d' etat*, which overturned a Government in an hour, cannot be looked upon without a measure of that admiration which the world ever accords to daring boldness of action. But woe is me! for our historic picture of 1860. A tyrant dragged before an indignant people to answer for his acts, too nerveless to consummate his treason by a single act of courage, cowers and whines under the fear of punishment, in a manner so abject as to excite the pity of his enemies, and the contempt of his friends.

"Thy name—thy human name—to every eye
The climax of all scorn should hang on high;
Exalted o'er thy less abhorred compeers,
And festering in the infamy of years."

Democratic Tribulations.

Senator Bigler told the Convention at Reading that "we shall have no peace until the Black Republicans are wiped out." Our opinion is that the illustrious clerk of the Beef market will get a very small piece even in that event. He sees the writing on the wall. The Democrats have used him, and they will dismiss him after the nomination at Charleston shall have been made.

TROUBLE.—Richard J. Haldeman is "out" of the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* office—a fact which he does not like, but can't help.

"WHAT DOES IT MEAN?"—We find in Forney's *Press* of Wednesday, a tolerably plain declaration of neutrality in the comming gubernatorial contest.* It says that if Mr. Foster intends to do anything, he must immediately repudiate the Administration of James Buchanan. As Mr. Foster cannot repudiate Buchanan's iniquities without repudiating the plank in the Reading platform, it is pretty evident that he can not get the support of Mr. Forney's paper. The *Press* highly eulogizes Col. Curtin in the same article. We receive this as new evidence that the fusion at Reading was not real—as we more than hinted at the time.

Bill English's father has been appointed Marshal of Indiana—another reward to a Lecompton Congressman. His appointment creates a great stir in that State.

The Horicon (Wisconsin) *Argus*, referring to Judge Douglas, says: "There is no Democrat in the country, from Green Bay to the Florida reefs, that can get up half the enthusiasm, that will suit the Democracy of the North West and the whole Union as well as he, and we look upon his nomination as certain to come. It must come, *or the Democrats lose the President*—there is no other choice—no half-way ground."

A POLITICAL RUMOR.—A rumor, which I am disposed to believe, after thorough inquiry, is in circulation in this city, to the effect that the Administration has advised and will support the secession of the Southern delegates from the Charleston Convention, should Douglas be nominated. *A Cabinet Minister is said to have stated to a distinguished Northern Democrat, two or three days ago, that this scheme was arranged, and he did not hesitate to add that it was very far from improbable that the South would take possession of the Union Constitutional Convention, which is to assemble at Baltimore on the 9th of May, in order to array the Southern people against Douglas, should he succeed in overwhelming his opponents of the National Convention.* You need not be surprised if this project is carried out. That it is in contemplation I do not doubt.—"*Occasional.*"

Howell Cobb has withdrawn his name from the Presidential canvass.

We believe we run no hazard whatever in asserting that not one single free State with the possible exception of California, will ever vote for Congressional protection to Slavery in the Territories. And if the Democrats of the South succeed at Charleston in bringing the contest to this issue, they will have decided the result in advance—no matter who may be the candidates on either side.—*N. Y. Times.*

We are aware that Mr. Buchanan absolutely declines to be a candidate at Charleston, under any circumstances whatsoever.—*New York Herald.*

The fox absolutely declined the grapes when he found they were beyond his reach. Magnanimous Mr. Buchanan! Magnanimous fox!

The Aggression in the Gulf--The Other Side of the Story.

The true character of the naval affair before Vera Cruz is already disclosed, notwithstanding the intentional disguises thrown around it by the telegraphic dispatches. The Administration confesses, through its organs, that a serious blunder has been committed and a serious embarrassment created by the Conduct of Capt. Turner and Commodore Jarvis, and signs are already apparent that they will have to bear the responsibility of that conduct, unsupported by their superiors. The capture of two Mexican vessels would be only justifiable on the theory that they were pirates, and although this plea has been advanced, it is scouted by the law authorities. The case does not present even a technicality under which to shelter the act of Capt. Turner. Gen. Cass himself has persistently maintained the position, that no vessel is obliged to show her colors. But add to this, that the Wave and Indianola, from which the challenge for the production of colors came, were known to belong to Juarez. As soon as the Saratoga—a ship known to belong to the U. States—fired at the Miramon, both the Miramon and Marquise de la Habana hoisted the Spanish flag. When captured it was found that these vessels were destitute of equipment, and entirely unprepared for fighting, and also that their papers were regular in all respects. Yet they were taken to New Orleans as prizes, where they remain; and the questions now are, what disposition shall be made of them, and how shall the affair be treated?—They cannot be retained or sold, as they are not pirates. The Government has no alternative but to censure the rash officer, restore the captured vessels to their owners, and make such other reparation as the case calls for. Thus, humiliation and the payment of damages must be the result of the atonement whatever for undeniable wrong should be adopted. We have no doubt that Capt. Turner acted in the spirit of his instructions, but we are equally certain that the Administration will make a scapegoat, as it did Commodore Paulding. Indeed, it must do so, or put itself in the position of having made war, not only without the permission, but against the wishes of Congress.—We again repeat what we have said so often: there is a conspiracy (of which the Administration is the very pulse) in the bosom of the National Democratic party to bring about a war with Mexico, for the purpose of governing the result of the coming Presidential election. That party knows well that it is doomed to defeat on the issues which its policy, for the last eight years, has shaped, and it is therefore, straining every nerve to have these issues merged and silenced in the clang of arms and the din of war. It acts up to the maxim that self-preservation is the first law of nature, and in comparison with this the welfare and honor of the country are matters of no moment; but it is the duty of the Republican party to maintain and advance both the national honor and welfare, which indeed are but one, and hence we may confidently expect that it will offer a successful opposition to the degrading and disgraceful foreign policy of the President.—*Missouri Democrat.*

The Principles of the People's Party.

The following concise statement of the principles which govern the People's Party, should be read by every one, especially those progressive democrats, who are so fond of stigmatizing that party as the "Black Republican, Nigger-loving Abolitionists." If there is a democrat in this county who has the courage to avow his opposition to any one of them, we should like to see him "face the music:"

1. To preserve the Territories to freedom and free labor; to prevent the monopoly of their soil by the owners of slave labor; to save free labor from the degradation which always follows from close contact with slavery; to secure the establishment of schools, universities, and churches, without which a high degree of intelligence, morality and thrift is entirely impossible.

2. To give land to the landless; to encourage settlers from both the free and the slave States to enter upon our now unsettled domain by the free gift of a homestead, inalienable forever, except at the option of the grantee, and thus secure the early development of our unequalled resources, increase our national strength, and reflect new lustre upon our beneficent and free institutions.

3. To strengthen the political power in the national government of free white laborers, by rapidly building up new free States, and thus placing the representatives of the Slavery Oligarchy in our National Councils in a hopeless minority.

4. Such a revision of the financial policy of the government as will result in protecting the free white labor of this country from the ruinous competition of the pauper labor of Europe; which will secure a home market for the bulk of our agricultural staples, increase the general prosperity of the country, and make us independent of other countries alike in times of peace and war.

5. Reciprocal free trade with all the governments of the New World, the development of an American policy which will link them closer to each other by a community of interest, put a stop to schemes of annexation for the purpose of increasing the political power of slavery, and effectually squelch fillibustering and fillibusters.

6. The improvement of Rivers and Harbors, and the construction of a Pacific Railroad, cheapening the carriage of all articles of commerce, and facilitating intercourse between citizens of every section of our widely extended confederacy.

ASTOUNDING FRAUD.—A day or two since, at Washington, Mr. Cowell stated before the Printing Investigating Committee of the Senate, that he had bid for the printing of the Post Office Blanks, for four years, ninety-three per cent. below the prices which the Government has been paying! That is to say, he offers to do for seven cents what the Government has been paying a dollar for. And this is but one of a thousand things of the same sort that have made our Government one of the most profligate and corrupt in the world.

A DOUGLAS EDITOR'S FAREWELL.

Thomas H. Dawson has been printing the Louisville, Clay county, Illinois Democrat, a paper with the name of Stephen Arnold Douglas flying at its mast head for the Presidency. Having been engaged in doing a discreditable business for a long time, he repents in "dust and ashes," and in his last paper bids farewell to his patrons and political associates as follows, which we commend to our Buchanan advocates, and hope they will do likewise:

"Our opinions are strongly anti-democrat, and our readers are aware that we published a Douglas organ—at least it was published in that name, but we never came out strong.—Forbid that we should. For what we have said or done to aid the democratic party, we shall have many sorrowful nights of repentance to atone for that grievous wrong. Our right judgment has at last triumphed, and we have dashed the cup of poison from our lips, though the golden cup that held it was very tempting."

The editor continues:

"To carry a double face during the coming great struggle between right and wrong, in our opinion would be highly criminal; therefore we were glad to sell out at the first opportunity, that we might have our limbs free to fight on the side of right at the next election."

The editor closes out his democracy by offering to accept an engagement as editor of a Republican paper. So we go.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF 1860.—The total eclipse of the sun, which will take place on the 18th of July of this year, will be a very important one to the scientific world. It will commence in California, and terminate on the borders of the Red Sea. Pass along about the 60th degree of latitude, and quitting the American Continent at Hudson Strait, it will cross the Atlantic to the Spanish shore, and for some minutes something like one fourth of Spain will be in total darkness. The shadow will continue its course over Africa, crossing the Nile to the north of Dongola, and finally quitting the earth in Ethiopia. During the eclipse, the planets Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn will be visible together arranged in the form of a rhomboid—an occurrence so rare that some centuries will elapse before such a spectacle can be witnessed again; indeed, the eclipse itself will be of a character that will be unequaled during the present century.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from us, by death, our brother, A. J. Baylor, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Baylor, the fraternity has lost a true and worthy member, and our community a peaceable and conservative citizen.

Resolved, That while we deeply and sincerely deplore his loss, we would bow with humble submission to the fiat of that Infinite Power who is too wise to err, and too good to lay the rod on his creatures but in righteousness and love.

Resolved, That we tender our brotherly sympathies to the widow and family of our deceased brother in their sorrow, and commend them to him who has promised to be the widows' God and the orphans' Father.

Resolved, That the members of the Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that the Lodge be draped in mourning for thirty Lodge nights.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of our town, and that a copy, under seal of the Lodge, be transmitted to the family of our brother.

H. NICODEMUS,
J. R. JORDAN,
EBEN PENNELL,
Committee.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 29th ult., by the Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. DAVID DICKEN, of Cumberland Valley Tp., to Miss ELIZABETH REA, of Bedford Tp.

The happy couple have our thanks for a plentiful supply of cake, accompanied with the "yellow boy." Long life and joy always accompany them, is the wish of the printer.

In Hopewell township, on Tuesday, the 22d ult., by the Rev. W. M. Deatrick, Mr. Samuel M. Clark, of Westmoreland Co., to Miss Adaline R., second daughter of Mr. William Young, of this County.

At the same place, on Thursday, the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. Ezekiel Cook, Jr., of West Providence tp., to Miss Matilda, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Young, of Hopewell tp.

On the 11th ult., by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. Peter Nunemaker to Miss Matilda Mechtley.

In St. Clair tp., January 12th, by the same, Mr. George Border to Miss Martha Miller.

At the Methodist Parsonage, in Bedford, March 21st., by Rev. S. Barnes, Mr. John S. Brown to Miss Emily Drenning, both of Cumberland Valley.

In Union Tp., on the 25th ult., by Thomas Oldham, Esq., Mr. Chancey Corl to Miss Barbara Roudabush, all of Union tp.

On the 22d ult., by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. John Powell to Miss Mary Cruess, both of Bedford Co.

On Thursday, the 29th ult., by Elder Abm. Miller, Mr. Jacob Hardman, of Harrison Tp., to Miss Jane Arnold, of Cumberland Valley Tp.

The Great Drawback to persons emigrating to the extreme south and western country, is the fear they have of the Fever and Ague—the most direful of all diseases. Every day we hear of persons attacked by this disease and made helpless in a short time, without any means of affording relief.—In view of the great demand for a remedy. Dr. Hostetter has presented his celebrated "Bitters," whose curative powers for all diseases of the stomach have been universally acknowledged. The 'Bitters,' prepared after a long experience and deep study, have received the encomiums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes, from every part of our country. To those who doubt their many virtues, all we can say is to try them, and judge for themselves, respectively.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

☞See advertisement in another column.

March 9, 1860.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

CAN EPILEPSY BE CURED?

We think the following letter from a respectable citizen of Mississppi will answer the question, and remove all doubts from every unbiased mind

GRENADA, Miss., June 5, 1855.

DR. SETH S. HANCE, BALTIMORE, MD.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of spasms or fits, cured by your invaluable Pills.—My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first; but as he grew older, they seemed to increase likewise. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills, he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously; but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months past. His mind has also returned to its original sprightliness. All this I take a great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, &c.

W. P. LIGON.

No person who is suffering from Fits, or Spasms, should neglect sending to Dr. Hance, after this, for a supply of his inestimable medicine. His prices are as follows: one box $3; two $5: twelve $24—sent by mail free, on the receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md

March 30, 1860.

ANOTHER RESIDENTER OF NEW YORK CITY TESTIFIES TO THE GOOD EFFECTS OF

DR. M'LANES CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852.

☞This is to certify that I have had the LIVER COMPLAINT for five years, during which time I have tried almost all known remedies, but to no purpose. Hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I concluded to try a box. I did so, and am now almost cured. I think one box more will effect a permanent cure. I can cheerfully recommend these Pills to all who may suffer from liver complaint. I have also known them used with the most happy results in cases of sick-headache, or dyspepsia.

MR. SWIFT, No. 116 Attorney street.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURG, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug store. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE

March 30, 1860. FLEMING BROS.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

May, 27-1y.

Price of announcing a candidate, $1. Those marked with a star have paid for their announcement.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Prothonotaryship.

We are authorized to announce the name of JEREMIAH K. BOWLES, Esq. of Bedford Township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

We are authorized to announce the name of A. B. BUNN, of Schellsburg Borough as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

YOU will please announce Dr. WM. BURCH, of Pattonsville as a candidate for Prothonatory subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. Yours, &c. MANY.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. M. HANCOCK, of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN A. GUMP, of West Providence Township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

We are authorized to announce the name of ABRAHAM DENNISON, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

WE are authorized to announce the name of EDMUND BEDELL, of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

GOOD NEWS!

THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

April 13, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER, has this day been dissoved by mutual consent. The interest of Ferguson has been sold to Simon L. Shafer, and the business will hereafter be conducted by Manspeaker & Shafer.

Those indebted to Ferguson & Manspeaker, will please close their accounts by cash or note. April 6th, 1860.

April 13, 1860.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH WEYANDT.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Joseph Weyandt late of Union Township dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County—notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAS DELL,
April 13, 1860.* Adm'r.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
April 13, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

To the School Directors of Bedford County.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 43d section of the Act of the 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House, in Bedford, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1860, *being the 7th day of the month*, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*' by a majority of the whole number of the Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th section of said act.

HENRY HECKERMAN,
County Superintendent of Bedford Co.

April 13, 1860

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between ELI HOOVER and JACOB HOOVER, in the Lumbering or Sawing business, in Liberty township, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th November, 1859, last, all persons having claims against said firm will be paid by Jacob Hoover, who continues the business at the same place.

ELI & JACOB HOOVER.

April 13, 1860.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he intends to apply to the next Orphan's Court of Bedford county, commencing 30th April, A. D. 1860, for a discharge from the office of administrator of the Estate of Samuel Cartwright, late of Middle Woodberry tp, dec'd.

DANIEL SHOCK.

April 13, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas, and Levara Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 28th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All Deft's right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 450 acres, more or less, about seventy five acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house with kitchen attached, tenant house, and double log barn thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of James Rollins, Robert Hudson and others, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Mock.

ALSO, one tract, or parcel of land, containing 22 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a frame dwelling house, one rough cast tenant house, frame stable, school house and a frame of a saw mill, thereon erected; adjoining lands of George Elder, John Hardman, Henry Werts and others, situate in Harrison Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Dan'l Trostle, tere tenant.

ALSO, all Deft's right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing fifty acres, more or less, about eight acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Philip Knisely, David Brallier and others, situate in Hopewell township, Bedford Co., and taken in execution as the property of William Stiffler.

ALSO, one tract of land, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, about seventy five acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house and double log barn thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Anthony Stiffler, David Border and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Patrick Dollard,

ALSO, all deft's interest in and to a certain piece, or parcel of land, situate in St. Clair tp., Bedford County, on the waters of Bobb's Creek, containing one hundred acres and allowance, &c., being part of a larger tract of land surveyed on a warrant dated 7th July, 1762, granted to Col. Henry Boquet, and conveyed by William and George Haldemand to George Mock, with all the rights and appertenances thereunto belonging, and taken in execution as the property of George Mock.

ALSO, one plantation or tract of land situate in East Providence Township in said County adjoining lands of William Whetstone, George W. Householder, Cadwalder Evans and others Containing 600 acres more or less and including all that tract called the Weaverling tract except that part of the same heretofore sold to Cadwalder Evans with about 250 acres cleared and under fence with a large stone tavern house, frame tenant house, store house large frame stable and saw mill and other buildings thereon erected the whole known as the Juniata Crossings property and taken in execution as the property of George Megraw.

ALSO, one tract of land containing ninety three acres more or less, about fifty five acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and two log stables thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of William Keefle, Jacob Semler and others, situate in St. Clair Tp., Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Kimberly.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheiff's Office, Bedford, April 6, 1860.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 30th day of April, next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford April 6, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, living in Harrison Township, on the estate of Melcher Fisher, late of said Townseip, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID MILLER,

April 6, 1860. Adm'r.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.—The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are notified to pay to the Treasurer in Bedford, the *ninth installment* on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before the 22d day of April inst. By order of the Board.

April 6, 1860. J. P. REED, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Sale
OF

UNSEATED LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th of March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, County of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day, until all are disposed of.

WM. SCHAFER,
Treasurer.

No.	Acres.	Warantees or Owners.	Dolls.	Cts.
		Broadtop Township.		
150		James Entriken	10	28
8		do		98
75		William Gray	1	23
380		Francis Mowing,	93	18
484 & 136 p		Samuel Kerr	20	57
422 & 30 p		Barnet Mowing	27	26
466		John Stone	24	25
465½		Isaac Kerr	24	15
440		John Razon	6	15
399		John Belt	12	12
63		Jacob Meyers	3	72
75		John Deveraux (Dunlap tract)	10	10
403		John Boleman	19	45
30		Lewis T. Watson	1	54
427		Mary Montgomery	4	22
421		John Montgomery	4	73
339		Stevens & Co in right of Shreeves	23	39
287		E. Foster & W. P. Schell	6	75
25		James Figard		61
60		William Figard	4	38
25		John King's Heirs		55
393 & 197 p		James Patton & H. Easton		53
		Colerain Township.		
411		Michael Roof	1	24
410		Agnes Roof	1	20
400		Jacob Whetstone	1	20
340¾		Jacob Wiland		50
111		Andrew Kihock		64
600		Samuel Williams	2	24
45		William Smith	1	46
427		Arthur Brown		64
		Cumberland Valley Township.		
106 117 p		Wm. M. Hall		16
400		Dr. James Smith	2	9½
		Harrison Township.		
163		Nicholas Knight		24
900		William Lyon	3	10
75		Andrew P. Miller	1	72
		Hopewell Township.		
200		John Corby	1	20
413		John Kerr	4	76
150		James Howard		88
404		Richard Moan		68
420		John Cheney		72
404		Joseph Moan		68
409½		Samuel Moan		68
424 35 p		Alexander Moan		58
206½		John Mellney		48
196 50 p		Zachariah Moan		24
192		Timothy Moan		27
400 54 p		Israel Moan		28
222		Elizabeth Piper		69
212 20 p		John Boyd		34
214 65 p		William Davis		32
216 60½ p		Isabella Davis		58
220½		William Piper		62
238		John Hardin		66
221		Ignatius Hardin		62
434 125 p		James Wilson		72
181 40 p		David Piper		32
99		Richard Clark		28
425		George F. Alberti	1	20
213		Joseph Lancaster		60
402		Thomas Taylor	1	20
402 57 p		Stephen Moan		68
440½		Shaw Tract, Oakman Lands	1	24
239		Jas. Mellney, Forge property	22	00
9		Puterbaugh's heirs		14
400		Isaac Cavan		72
		Londonderry Township.		
453		Joseph Gardner	1	36
150		John Saddler	1	80
		Liberty Township.		
200		Mary Gordon	7	95
200		James Gordon	4	36
400		Thomas Jones	11	95
150½		Stephen Kerr	3	40
165		Edward Langly	7	20
200		Jacob Miller	6	00
200		Elizabeth Miller	6	00
200		Mary Piper	5	98
200		Amelia Piper	7	98
60		Abel Put	1	20
400		Edward Stone	7	48
400		John Tomm	10	73
374 84 p		Hannah Alberti	5	40
448		Marian Alberti	5	00
403		Alexander Montgomery	5	15
403		William Montgomery		88
100		George B. Kay	3	16
3 Lots		William P. Schell	2	75
200		John Razor	2	56
200		Francis Means	2	56
150		Stephen Kerr	1	90
90		Manor Tract	1	58
200		Milligan & Benedict	2	58
40		Peter Bowser		54
5		George Thompson		12
		Monroe Township.		
25		Joseph McDaniel		56
		Napier Township.		
200		Abner Rodgers		60
		Providence East.		
1219		Samuel Tate's Heir's		44
900		do do do		44
800		do do do		44
224½		do do do		28
113½		G. W. Barton		32
105 & 95p		Mahlon Barton		32
136 & 109p		David Smith		32
95 & 55p		Joshua Hixon		30
401 & 40p		James Cavan	1	20
400		Isaac Cavan	1	20
210		George Deweese		90
17		J. Sparks' Heirs or F. Gibs		16
61		L. A. Carpenter		22
		Providence West.		
100		Daniel Ritchey		18
40		David Roller		14
15		Joseph McDaniel		36
106		Peter Morgert		68
		St. Clair Township.		
4 Lots		Jacob Ink's Heirs		48
204		David McRobert	1	20
477		James Ross	1	20
411		William Snively	1	20
		Southampton.		
200		James Riggs		60
435		Henry Whetstone	1	32
433½		William Buck	1	20
		Union Township.		
50		Christopher Snyder		43
100		Widow Croyle	2	50
439½		James Seawright	12	66
60		Brumbaugh & Co.	1	39
50		Cowples Brush		86
439		John Martin	10	32
60		——— Bowser	1	17
90		——— Boyer	1	68
200		——— Langam	1	68
150		William Langam	2	80
150		Bowser Brush	1	78
		Woodberry South.		
19		William Fluke		16
19		Fluke's Heirs		32
222		Elizabeth Piper		67
216 & 60p		Isabella Davis		24
64 & 100p		John S. Heirick		28
		Woodberry Middle.		
100		Adjoining Heffley's Heirs	5	50
117		Daniel Montgomery	10	20
180		Daniel Montgomery	4	48
170		Margaret Croft	1	70
22		Kensinger's Heirs	1	00
20		Frank Nicodemus		75
16		George Nicodemus		70
173		——— McIlnay	7	97
62		John McFadden	6	15
50		John Nicodemus	1	87
52		John Smith, Jr.	1	77
46		Benner's Heirs	1	87
40		——— Stonerook	2	50
403		William Montgomery	5	00
150		Robert Montgomery	1	03
13		Jacob Furrey		64
20		Renhart Replogle	1	03
13		John Teeter		64
12		Samuel Teeter		60
50		Robert Montgomery	1	20

April 6, 1860.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

DRAWN for April term, 5th Monday, 30th day, 1860.

George Elder, Foreman; Wm. Adams, Esq., Thos. Blackburn, Geo. Bortz, Dan'l Boyer, Dan'l Bear, David A. T. Black, Sam'l Beckley, Isaac Clark, Geo. Diehl, Isaac Grove, Dan'l Horn, Simon Hamaker, David Ickes, John L. Lessig, Wm. Morgart, Adam F. Miller, Andrew Middleton, Sam'l Oster, Joseph Rininger, Jackson Ripley, Sam'l Statler, Geo. F. Steel, G. D. Trout.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, drawn for April Term, 5th Monday, 30th day, 1860.

Thomas Allison, John Alsip, Jacob Aucker, D. T. Ake, Frederick H. Beegle, Soloman Beegle, George Bortz, James Burns, Jr. Josiah Baughman, Jacob Bossler, Christian Carn, Charles Colfelt, Michael Carpenter, Philip Clark, Thomas Dunahoe, Isaac Earnest, Henry Felton, Jacob Fisher, Henry Flack, Dan'l Fletcher, Archibald Finley, Jacob D. Fetter, John Gephart Jr. William A. Grove, Henry Gates, David Hitchew, John B. Hardman, Richard Langden, Sam'l W. Miller, Philip Morgart, Adam Otto, Amos Robinett, John Statler, Abraham Steel, John E. Satterfield, Wilson Weeks, Sam'l Wenk.

April 6, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE following named persons, have filed their petitions for Tavern License in the Clerk's Office of Bedford County, and will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions on Monday the 30th day of April, next.

John Hafer,	Bedford	Borough,	Tavern.
Jonathan Horton,	"	"	"
Isaac Mengel,	"	"	"
A. G. Allen,	"	Township	"
Jacob Snider,	Comb. Val.	"	"
V. V. Wertz,	Harrison	"	"
Martin Fichtner,	"	"	"
Frederick Hildebrand,	Juniata	"	"
Joseph Foller,	"	"	"
James Burns,	Londonderry	"	"
Jonathan Fichtner,	"	"	"
Catharine Tricker,	Liberty	"	"
J. A. Rohm,	"	"	"
Andrew Adams,	Monroe	"	"
George Wemmer,	"	"	"
George Stuckey,	Napier	"	"
D. A. T. Black,	East Prov	"	"
George Megraw,	"	"	"
John A. Gump,	West	"	"
George Colvin,	Schellsburg	Borough	"
John M. Robison,	"	"	"
Peter Amick,	St. Clair	Township	"
Bernard O'Neal,	Southampton	"	"
Thomas C. Reighart,	Union	"	"
Wm. M. Pearson,	M. Woodb'y	"	"
Henry Fluck,	"	"	"
James L. Prince,	S.	"	"
Sarah Filler & Son,	Bedford	Borough,	"
John Todd,	Bedford	tp.	"
William F. Smith,	Bainsburg	Borough.	"
Andrew J. Pennell,	do	do	"
James Barefoot,	St. Clair	tp.	"
James S. Beckwith,	Broadtop	tp.	"

March 30, 1860. S. H. TATE, Clerk.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE
OF A FARM.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell a Public Sale, on the premises, on

Thursday, the 26th of April, next,

all that valuable farm, late the residence of Abraham Lingenfelter, dec'd, situated in Napier Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Blackburn's heirs, Fred. Miller, Mahlon Blackburn and others, containing 232 acres, and allowance, patented land, about 125 acres under cultivation, and 20 acres meadow; two log dwelling houses and log barn, with a good apple orchard thereon, and an abundance of good water. This property is in a pleasant locality, convenient to churches, schools and market.

TERMS:—$1000 in hand, at the confirmation of the sale, one half of the remainder in one year thereafter, and the other half in two years, to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mertgage.

If the purchaser so desires, a part of the purchase money may remain in the place, the interest of which to be paid annually to the widow. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DAVID LINGENFELTER,
March 30, 1860. Adm'r.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER & Son would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Bedford, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Hon. Joseph B. Noble, Sequestrator of the Pattonsville and Woodberry Turnpike Road Company, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Tuesday, the 17th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock of said day, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend. JNO. P. REED,

March 30, 1860. Auditor.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT we have purchased all the grain in the ground of Richard O. Knauf. We therefore give notice to all persons not to meddle themselves with the afore said grain.

URIAH ADAMS.
JACOB H. HILLEGASS.

Buena Vista, March 30, 1860.—*

NOTICE.—All persons, without exception, are hereby cautioned against tresspassing upon any of the premises of the subscriber either by hunting, fishing or in any other way. The law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders without respect to persons. EZEKIEL COOK.

April 6, 1860.—*

CASH BUYERS can do best, at OSTER & CARN'S CHEAP store! handsome sugars, at 8, 9, and 10 cts, per pound, molasses and syrups, at 10, 12, 14 and 18 cts. per quart.

Oct. 25, 1859.

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
WORTHY OF
Universal Confidence & Patronage.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

74 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20th, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of 15th inst., has been received, saying that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that my gray hair could ever be restored to its original except from dyes. I was however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or geting bald.

Very respectfully, BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carrol Place.

Siamaston, Ala., July 10th, 1859.

To Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear sir: 'Your Hair Restorative' has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the public or its agents on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your 'Hair Restorative,' the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all! Yours truly. WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like.—By publishing in our southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury*, a strong southern paper. W. H. Kenedy.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor O. J. Wood: Dear sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollar per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cents more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO, Proprietors, 444 Broadway New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

March 23, 1860.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified, that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, for Confirmation on Tuesday the 1st day of May, next at the Court House, in Bedford.

The account of Henry J. Bruner, Esq., administrator of the estate of Campbell Hendrickson, Esq., late of Cumberland Valley township dec'd.

The account of Joseph B. Noble, Esq., Guardian of Obadiah, Delilah, David, Alfred, Hannah, Mary S. and Harriet Over, minor children of Jacob Over, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of Sam'l L. Russell Esq., Administrator *de bonis non* of Margaret Davidson, late of Bedford Township dec'd.

The account of Samuel L. Russell Esq., Executor of the last will &c. of Mary Ann Davidson, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

The account of John P. Hoover and William Horn, Executors of the last will &c., of Philip H. Hoover, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The account of John Mower Esq., Guardian of Annie E. Miller, one of the Daughters of Thomas B. Miller, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Philip R. Ritchey Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Mixell, late of Snake Spring tp., dec'd.

The account of Levi Hardinger, Executor of the last will of Catharine Hardinger, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas Blackburn and Alexander McGregor Esq., Executors of the last will &c. of Benjamin Bowen, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Rachel Kegg, Administrator of the estate of John Kegg, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

The account of David Hitchew, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Hitchew, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Burket, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Burket, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of Henry G. Geyer, Administrator of the estate of Conrod Geyer, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of Wm. Ott and Samuel Harcleroade, Executors of the last will &c., of John Harcleroade, late of Colerain township, dec'd.

The account of Benjamin H. Walker, Administrator of the estate of Eliel Allen, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of John Mower, one of the administrators *de bonis non* of the estate of Charles McDowell, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The account of John Mower, Guardian of Emma V. Garver, late Emma V. Miller, one of the daughters of Thomas B. Miller, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Register's Office, Bedford April 6, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber living in Napier tp., on the estate of Rebecca McCreary, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES ALLISON,

April 6, 1860. Executor.

Take Notice,

THAT suits will be brought against all persons trespassing on the Presbyterian burial grounds, to the injury of the trees, shrubbery or monuments. Parents are requested to keep their children out of the grounds altogether, and are hereby notified that they will be held responsible for mischief done by them. Serious and repeated injury done to the trees and tombstones, renders this course necessary.

March 30, 1860.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED
BLOOD SEARCHER,
A STANDARD MEDICINE

For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head,
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness,
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.

The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of E derton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off, and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Ream

Public Sale of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public sale upon the premises, on

TUESDAY, THE 24TH OF APRIL, NEXT.

the following described Real Estate, to wit: 270 Acres, 91 perches, more or less, of choice Limestone Land, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, Pa., and well known as the "Frederick Smith Farm." About 200 acres are cleared and under good fence, and in a fine state of cultivation, part thereof good meadow. There are also 2 Orchards of choice fruit upon the premises. A fine stream of excellent water flows through the property. The improvements consist, in part, of a good two and a half Story Log House, and Tenant House, a new Barn, 110 feet in length, by 50 in width, constructed in the latest style, with sundry other out-buildings. This Farm is situate in that fertile Valley, known as "Friend's Cove," within 6 miles of Bedford and about the same distance from the termination of the "Bedford Railroad." It is also in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to good schools, and within 2½ miles of the "Allegheny Male and Female Seminary," at Rainsburg.

There is a fine Church also within sight, and it is surrounded by an intelligent and moral community.

This property is in every way a most desirable one, and persons desiring to purchase would do well to examine it before the time of sale.

TERMS.—Will be made known on day of sale. Title indisputable. Attendance given by

HENRY F. SMITH,
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
Executors of Frederick Smith, dec'd.

N. B. Persons wishing to examine this property, or ascertain the particulars more fully, can call upon, or address by letter, Henry F. Smith, Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.; Geo. W. Householder, Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.; Mann & Spang, Bedford, Pa.

March 9, 1860.

HARPER'S FERRY AGAIN!

TRAINS STOPPED ANOTHER TIME!!

TO UNLOAD GOODS AT

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER'S!!!

JUST received another time and for sale cheaper than ever a splendid lot of Winter Goods, including

Ledger Hats, 75 cts. and up,
De Lanes, 10 cts. and up,
Casinetts, 37½ cts. and up,
Broad Cloth's $1,50 and up,
Doe Skin Casimer, 75 cts. and up,
Shawl's of all kinds $1,00 and up,
Marino, 18¾ cts. and up,
Hoziery, including Gloves, Stocking's &c., of all kinds.

GROCERIES, including
Coffee, 12½ cts. and up,
Sugar, 8 cts. and up,
Fine white crushed, 12½ and up,
Baking Molasses, 12½ per quart,
Best Mould Candles, 18 cts.
and a little of every thing
else in the Grocery line.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT, including Undershirt's and Drawers, Gum over Shoes, Shandles and Buffaloe over shoes, Men's Double Sole Boot's for winter at $1.75 and up.

In the shoe Department are included for Ladies Gentlemen and Children, all sorts and sizes and prices as usual.

Sleigh and Buggy Whips, Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds from GRAVELY down.

Dec. 23, 1859.

To Farmers and Gardeners.

THE subscribers offer for sale 60.000 Barrels of POUDRETTE, made by the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, in Lots to suit Purchasers. This article is in the twentieth year of its introduction into this country, and has outlived fertilizers of every other description, for the following reasons:

1st. It is made from the night soil of the City of New York, by the L. M. Co., who have a capital of $100.000 invested in the business, which is at risk should they make a bad article.

2d. For Corn and Vegetables it is the cheapest, neatest and handiest manure in the world; it can be placed in direct contact with the seed, forces and ripens vegetation two weeks earlier, prevents the cut worm, *doubles* the *crop*, and is *without disagreeable odor*. Three dollars worth or two barrels is all sufficient to manure an acre of corn in the hill.

PRICE—1 bbl. $2—2 bbls. $3.50—5 bbls. $8, and over 6 bbls. $1.50 per barrel, delivered free of cartage, to vessels or railroad in New York City.

A pamphlet containing every information, and certificates from farmers all over the United States, who have used it from two to seventeen years, will be sent free to any one applying for the same.

GRIFFING CROTHERS & CO.,
North River Agricultural Warehouse,
60 Courtland Street, New York, or
136 South Delaware Avenue Philadelphia, Pa.

March 9, 1860.

NOTICE Of taking Depositions to Perpetuate Testimony.

IN the matter of the petition of William H. Irwin, James B. Lane and others to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to perpetuate testimony and rule upon John Whitney, Peter F. Kessler, Leonard G. Kessler, Thomas Griffith and the Huntingdon and Broadtop Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, and all other persons interested, to show cause, &c.

February 13, 1860, the Court appoint Henry Woods, Esqr. Commissioner to take the testimony in Allegheny County, Pa., and O. H. Goither, Esq. Commissioner to take the testimony in Bedford County, Pa.

Notice is hereby given to the above named parties, and all other persons interested, that the said Henry Woods will meet them, or such of them as may choose to attend, at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Pittsburg, Allegheny County, Penna., on Thursday, the 12th day of April, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and that the said O. H. Gaither will meet them or such of them as may choose to attend, at the house of James S. Beckwith, in the town of Hopewell, in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, Penna., on Tuesday, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1860, at nine o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of taking said testimony, *in perpetuam memoriam rei*, as prayed for in said petition, at which times and places all who think proper may attend.

HENRY WOODS, Commissioner
in Allegheny County,
O. H. GAITHER, Commissioner
in Bedford County.

March 23, 1860.–c.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Jacob Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of Land, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, situate in said township, adjoining lands of John Zook on the North, Abraham Keagy on the south, David Stonerook and others on the East, and Christian Hoffman on the west, leaving a widow, Fanny, and issue six children, to wit: Michael, the petitioner, Catharine, David, Ann, intermarried with William Elder, Peter and Jacob, a minor, who has for his guardian David Schnebly, all residing in Bedford County except David, who resides in Blair County, Pa.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on said premises, on Tuesday, the 17th day of April, 1860, when and where all parties interested may attend, if they see proper.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 23, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Geo. N. Davis, late of Napier Township, de'cd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE N. ELLIS,
March 30, 1860. Adm'r.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Praticc of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74 WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND DENTIST,
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cates entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to

An Entire Set,

Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.

April 8, 1859.–tf.

DENTIST.
C. H. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Public Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will expose to sale by public outcry, on the premises, on Friday the 20th day of April 1860, the following real estate late the property of John Roudebush, dec'd, viz:

A tract of land containing about thirty one acres with about an acre and a half cleared and under fence, and a good spring of water upon it, situate in Union Township, in said County, adjoining the Mansion place of said decedent and land of Thomas Lingenfelter.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, one third on the first day of October 1860 and the remaining third on the first day of April 1861, the purchaser to give judgment bonds for the two payments. Immediate possession of the property will be given.

GEORGE M. HOLSINGER,
Adm'r of Jno. Roudebush, dec'd.

March 23, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Hannah Miller, late of Londonderry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. F. LEHMAN
March 23, 1860. Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor, to ascertain the balance in the hands of Charles Hoyman, Adm'r of Samuel Hoyman, dec'd, and distribute the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the 5th day of April, next, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY, Auditor.

March 23, 1860.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the Estate of Wm. H. Wentling, late of said township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WENTLING,
March 23, 1860. Executor.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.**

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H C Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Nov. 4, 1859.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } **Principals.**

THE Spring session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 17th February, 1860. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community. A strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.

TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: $6, English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.

Feb. 3, 1860.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY

FIRE.

ALSO

Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,*
Bedford Pa.

Oct. 7, 1859.

WAGONS.

WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 7, 1859.

HOPEWELL HOUSE.

HOPEWELL BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A
JOHN B. CASTNER,
Proprietor.

May 6, 1859.–ly.

BLANK DEEDS,
A superior article, for sale at this office.
April 8, 1859.

Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses and Syrups, the best in town, for sale at the CHEAP side, by OSTER & CARN'S.

Dec. 9, 1859.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated
Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa

P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.–zz.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
Faculty.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
Ornamental	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the peincipal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

JOHN ALSIP'S CHEAP CASH AND PRODUCE STORE

Opposite the "Union Hotel," Bedford, Pa.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, **Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,** *QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,* AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

June 24, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.

EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.

July 1, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philad'a, Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases erising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dul, Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

☞DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR COFSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF YOUR NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and store keepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.–zz.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver compiaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.

Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.–zz

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO'S. STORE, BEDFORD, PA. Having just received the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever brought to Bedford, we are determined to sell out cheap and fast in proportion. We have LADIES" DRESS GOODS, of all descriptions, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FLANNELS. MEN AND BOYS WEAR, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Muslins Shirts and Drawers, Coats, Pants and VESTS, CARPETS, Single and Double, Cotton chain, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, SPICES, TOBACCO, and every thing usually kept in a country store, which we will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and to punctual six month customers. Thankful for past favors, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Oct. 21, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange.
Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.

Deposites solicited.

References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.

June 10, 1859.

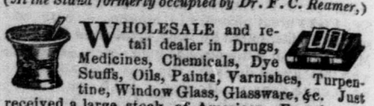
Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Colerain Township, on the Estate of Adam Barnhart, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BARNHART,
March 9, 1860–f Administrator.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(*At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,*)



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

our stock will be found very full and complete, including many kinds of goods that are entirely new—the assortment we now offer is superior in extent, variety, and cheapness—and all who favor us with a call may depend upon being suited in price and quality—we respectfully invite our friends and customers to learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for goods. A credit will be extended to *prompt paying* buyers—and also to customers who will *cheerfully* settle their accounts every January by cash or note. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 4, 1859.

Iron City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!

$35.00

PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embelished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1860.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds, repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

UNION HOTEL, Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, underthe above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.